

Phillipsburg Herald

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PHILLIPSBURG - - - KANSAS

Even if Harry Lehr does have brain tag it may not bother him very much.

Sir Thomas Lipton is seriously thinking of becoming a good loser once more.

A celluloid collar saved a man's life. Most men would prefer death to the wearing of one.

Much credit is due to Mr. Fitzsimmons for the "remarkable footwork" displayed by Mr. O'Brien.

While Mr. Chamberlain is framing a retaliatory tariff he should not forget to extend it over American athletes.

Von Plehve's predecessor was assassinated a little over two years ago. They have rotation in that office all right.

If Mrs. Maybrick has read the American newspapers all these years she must be used to being released by this time.

The gatherings of the believers in universal peace are the finest things in the world, splendid optimism under difficulties.

William C. Whitney left only \$21,000,000. This upsets the theory that only rich men can live in style in New York.

Both England and France seem to dread the idea of touching toes, so to speak, through a tunnel under the English channel.

The cry has gone up throughout the country to save Niagara Falls. They are certainly unsurpassed for scenery and suicide.

While the automobilist is liable to locomotor ataxia, the man who ventures to cross the street is liable to sudden attack of rigor mortis.

Some people will complain of the Panama canal commission's extensive purchase of mosquito netting while New Jersey remains unfortified.

Pugilists shake hands before and after the fight. Oh that some way could be devised for injecting some of the chivalry of the ring into politics!

Such are the resources of modern science that the failure of the Spanish olive crop will have no effect whatever upon the supply of pure olive oil.

An immense quantity of castor oil has been destroyed by fire in Boston. What a squeal of delight should emanate from the nurseries all over the land?

Wilson Barrett died from the effects of a surgical operation which was "thoroughly successful." What would have happened if the operation had been a failure?

A San Francisco girl has begun suit for divorce on the ground that she was tricked into marrying. But, honestly, that is what happens to most girls who marry.

Probably more girls would take the advice of Gov. Warfield of Maryland and delay marriage until they are 26 if they only felt absolutely sure they could get married then.

It is claimed that a new kind of bread has been discovered which is an excellent substitute for beef. There's no use shouting about it, though. If it's as good as they say it is some trust will get it.

A Pittsburg man has been fined \$80 in Canada for catching fourteen more black bass than the law allowed. Still, he will probably find it hard to get people to believe his fish stories.

A millionaire prohibitionist in his will cuts off any child who indulges in liquor. This may be an incentive to temperance and then again it may be an incentive to a family blind pig.

A New York man, aged 103, boasts that he has never used soap during his lifetime, but that he drinks lager beer. It seems he prefers his "suds" to be applied internally instead of externally.

The young queen of Holland, the queen of Italy and the crown princess of Luxemburg are all awaiting the expected news from the palace at Peterhof with a special sympathetic interest.

Young Mr. Tiffany complains that he cannot live on the \$18,000 a year he draws from his father's estate. For \$1,000 of it he could hire some good man to show him how to save money on \$17,000 a year.

The landlord of an Illinois hotel fasted twenty days to cure stomach trouble. He has taken no patent or copyright in his method, and it is understood that guests at his hostelry will be allowed to use the cure without extra charge.

As King Peter of Serbia puts on his chilled steel nightshirt and then looks under the bed for bombs, prior to retiring for the night, he reflects that there are, after all, some disadvantages in holding a job as the beneficiary of assassination.

GREAT LIBERALITY

DEMOCRATS FAVOR LIBERAL TRADE ARRANGEMENT.

They Are Always Extremely Liberal to People of All Countries Excepting Their Own When Intrusted with the Responsibility of Tariff Making.

"We favor liberal trade arrangements with Canada and with peoples of other countries where they can be entered into with benefit to American agriculture, manufactures, mining or commerce.—Democratic platform, 1904."

Liberal to whom? Why, to the Canadians and peoples of other countries, of course. The Democratic party has an unbroken record of liberality to foreigners in the shape of low duties and no duties on importation from foreign countries that compete with domestic production.

A liberal trade treaty with Canada, for example, would mean free trade in natural products only. Canada has given ample notice that she will not consent to free trade in, or even to any reduction of tariff upon, manufactures from the United States. So, if the Democratic party is going to be liberal in making a trade treaty, it is restricted to the removal of tariff duties upon Canadian products of the farm, the fishery, the forest and the mine.

The Democratic party would be liberal toward the growers of Canadian wheat in enabling them to dispose of their cheaper-grown crops across the border instead of being obliged to ship them to Liverpool. But what about the wheat growers of the United States who farm higher-priced lands and pay double the Canadian wages for farm labor—how would they fare under this avalanche of cheaper wheat from the cheaper and more productive soil of the Canadian Northwest? How would the New England and New York market gar-

some time ago the manufacturers of that country were commended for their enterprise in forcing their goods in foreign markets by cutting rates. on the ground that they were thus enabled to keep their factories going and to furnish employment to their workmen. Instead of reviling the manufacturers for such conduct, it was held that it was sound economy, and that the net result of the process was a lower rate to home consumers than would otherwise be the case. The same reasoning holds good in this country also.—Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

As Maine Goes. The Republicans of Maine, who are right on the border and know just what is involved in the proposition to enter upon free trade with Canada in natural products only, adopted the following resolution at their state convention in Bangor a few days ago: "The Republican party stands for the reciprocity of Blake and Arthur and Harrison and McKinley and Dingley, which covers the interchange with foreign countries of articles which we do not produce, and our own products needed in such countries. It opposes such reciprocity with Canada as will flood our market with Canadian lumber, fish, hay, potatoes and other farm products, as it would seriously embarrass many of Maine's important industries and especially that of agriculture. Under present arrangements our trade with Canada is constantly increasing, with the balance largely in our favor. We believe in letting well enough alone."

"As Maine goes, so goes the Union," used to be said regarding national elections. The saying is true to-day regarding reciprocity in competitive products.

Canada's Protectionism. The Canadian Parliament showed sound sense in adopting a resolution to the effect that British goods, to secure the benefits of the Canadian preferential tariff, should be restricted in landing to Canadian ports. In other words, British goods coming

WILL KEEP THE LID ON.



deners fare as against the competition of cheaper Canadian produce sent over the line free of duty? How would the border state farmers fare who depend upon the home market for their hay, oats, barley, poultry, eggs, etc.?

The Democratic party would be liberal toward the Canadians who want to sell their lumber, their coal, their iron ores and their fish in the American market. But how about the lumber workers of Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Washington? How about the coal miners of North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming and Washington? How about the thousands of New England families who are supported by the fishing industry? Every one of the interests named would suffer sorely from the unrestricted competition of cheaper labor and lower market values in Canada.

It is known that the liberal policy of the Democratic party with reference to foreigners, as carried out in the Democratic tariff law of 1894, cost the farmers of the United States five billion dollars in four years.

Foreigners have reason to admire Democratic liberality. There is not a foreign producing country in the world to-day that would not rejoice over a Democratic victory in the election of 1904. Every one of them knows that such a victory would mean lower tariffs and the privilege of taking possession of the greatest of the world's markets. Americans, however, have no such cause to welcome the advent of Democratic liberality. The Democratic party never yet passed a tariff law that was liberal to American producers, and it never will.

Sound Economy. The very fact that our manufacturers can invade the foreign market is a proof of the success of protection in firmly establishing the iron and steel industry. It has reached the position in which it can use foreign trade as a sacrifice market in which to dispose of surplus production. Of course, that means a bargain price, but it does not follow that the home consumer is really disadvantaged. If production is not steadily maintained, prices would fluctuate severely, and the chances are that domestic buyers would have to pay more than they do even if paying more than is charged upon occasional lots sold abroad. In the German Reichstag

through the United States in bond must not be allowed the preferential tariff rates. That is protectionism straight and square. It gives the preference to home ports, as it should do. It is the policy of the United States, and no fault can be found with it. If Canadians choose to pay the higher cost of long railroad hauls to the interior from the only open winter ports of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, instead of cheaper hauls from Portland, Boston and New York, that is their privilege. That they elect to do this, however, does not promise well for reciprocity. Canada is learning a thing or two.

High Average. There is constant increase in railroad mileage. According to the Railway Age of Chicago the amount of track laid during the first half of the year indicates that the mileage to be constructed during the year will approximate 5,000. This, though not equal to the new mileage of 1903, is still above the average of protection years, the average of low tariff years being about 1,700.

Why Change It? The policy that has made the country prosperous beyond the wildest dream of the most sanguine a score of years ago is that of a protective tariff. If that policy is right why change it? If it is wrong, we all should shout for its abolition, but the conditions, the facts and figures are all in favor of it and against Mr. Luckin's free trade policy.—Clinton (Ind.) Clintonian.

Railroad Gains. The gain in gross and net earnings of many railroads for June was most satisfactory and indicates that the tide has again turned. The total gross earnings of the Wabash road was nearly \$2,000,000 more during the fiscal year 1903 than the preceding year. The passenger earnings show a gain of 14.7 per cent. and the freight earnings, a gain of 5.5 per cent.

Prosperity and Pianos. Pianos to the number of 150,000 and valued at \$50,000,000 were made and sold in this country the past year. This would indicate prosperity indeed, and among the farmers and wage earners, most of whom were able to possess such an instrument for the first time.

BOY PREACHER IN ENGLAND.

Earnest and Eloquent, He Has Made a Great Impression.

The boy preacher is creating a great impression, says an English paper. He occupies a tent pitched on a piece of waste land just without Holloway Station, London, amidst broken bottles and rusty tins. Lawrence Dennis is a handsome, olive-skinned lad, with long ringlets, born of an American negress and a French Canadian. He seems to have had no regular education, yet he possesses a remarkable command of languages. His address is no parrot-like repetition of phrases learnt from others, and his self-possession is entirely distinct from "side."



The Boy Preacher. He preached on Sunday on charity. What struck the observer most was the fact that amongst those who somewhat nervously "held up their hands" and came forward to prove their allegiance to Christ, were many lads of twelve or fourteen years of age. They may have meant it or not, but the impression left was good.

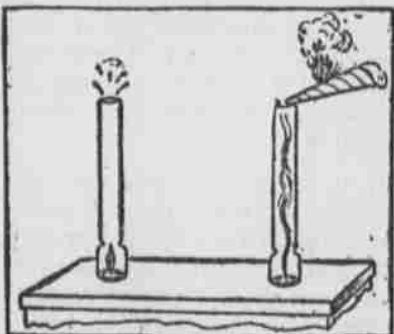
AS IN BOCCACCIO'S TIME.

People of His Native Town Have Free-and-Easy Manners.

Maurice Hewlett writes of the people of Certaldo, the Italian town where Boccaccio was born and lived. "Their women are handsome, as they ought to be, with green eyes, dusky skins, fair, tangled hair. They carry themselves bolt upright, like all mountaineers, but with better reason than most, for their figures are remarkable. Then men sing gay songs, are happy and free-mannered, and if Boccaccio is not at the bottom of it the mischief is. I saw here what I have never seen elsewhere in all long Italy—a man stop and kiss a girl in open street. No offense, either. He was a baker, who came—a floury amorino—saw and considered the bend of her industrious head and stooped and kissed her as she sat sewing at her door. Her lovers and acquaintances about her saw nothing amiss, nor was she at all put out. After so flagrant an achievement the madcap went a whole progress of gallantry down the street, none resenting his freedom. He danced with one good wife, chuckled another's chin and lifted a third bodily into the air, singing all the while."

Smoke Surprise.

In the top of a shallow pasteboard box cut two holes, each about an inch in diameter, and place over each an arranged lamp chimney. Stand in one hole a candle cut long enough to pro-



ject half an inch above box. Light candle and then hold over other lamp chimney some burning "touch paper," dipped in a solution of saltpeter. The smoke, instead of rising, will go down, one chimney, and, after it has filled the box, will rise through the other.

Starting a Race in Missouri.

The starter of the running races at Joplin is a big, black negro. He has created much amusement in getting the horses off.

A half dozen or more attempts were made, when the negro's patience became exhausted. Most of the jockeys were negroes, and as a final warning to one who persisted in snapping the rubber before the others were ready he said: "Nigger, if you does dat again I'll come out dar and knock you off dat hoss," and he exhibited a good sized stick attached to the end of a rope, which he commenced to unwind. The exhibit of the stick had its effect. —Joplin News-Herald.

Loose Wire Does Much Damage.

A trolley cable three-quarters of an inch in diameter became slack and sagged across the railroad track at Hudson, N. H. It caught an engine moving at full speed just under the headlight. Strange to say it did not break but instead tore up telegraph poles for some distance and finally knocked a house off its foundations. The train was halted with its driving wheels still revolving.

Japanese Animals Domesticated.

Japanese birds build their nests in the city houses; wild fowl, geese and ducks alight in the public parks and the deer trot about the streets.

TO DRIVE AWAY MOSQUITOES.

Galveston Man Recommends a Bed of New-Mown Hay.

A gentleman living in the city who occasionally goes into the country for a day or two came back from a recent trip with a brand new mosquito remedy.

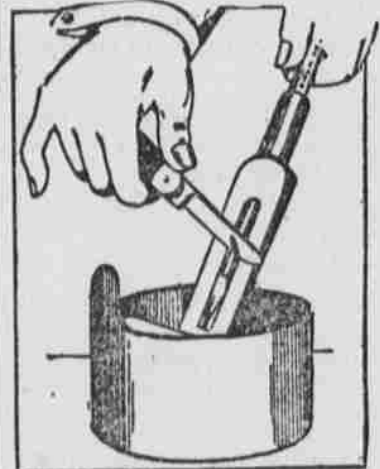
"You can talk about your screens on the cisterns and buy the best bars for your bed, but I am here to tell you that there is nothing like new mown hay to keep the little pests from you. I have just been up in the country, where the mosquitoes are as thick as fleas on a common cur, and after vainly trying to sleep in the house, I got up and went out onto a pile of new hay and slept soundly the rest of the night. I was in the open without any bar or covering of any kind and not one mosquito came near me."

"How do I account for that? Well, at first I did not know just the reason, but after trying the experiment several times I came to the conclusion that the mosquitoes do not like the smell of new mown hay, or any hay for that matter. No, I would not advise the citizens of Galveston to buy a bale of hay apiece and spread it out on their bedroom floors for a place to sleep, but if any of them have occasion to go into the country and are driven out of the house by the pests, let them make their bed in the hay and I'll guarantee that they will get a refreshing night's sleep."—Galveston News.

EASY TO SHARPEN PENCIL.

Simple Contrivance of Englishman Does Work Well.

As simple as it seems, the task of properly sharpening a pencil is by no means a universally understood one. Few persons who have not given time and pains to the matter can really accomplish this in a perfect manner. An Englishman has patented in his own country and more lately in this land, a unique contrivance which should render the sharpening process extremely simple. But an American has gone him one better and by applying practically the same



principle with the addition of an entirely new idea hopes to solve once and for all the whole problem of sharpening pencils, be they hard or soft, long or short. The above illustration shows the operation of the affair. The pencil is inserted into a shank, which allows the to-be-sharpened end to protrude on an inclined plane, tapering from the exposed lead to the periphery of the wooden casing at such an angle as will best serve the needs of the user. An ordinary knife is then used to shave off wood and lead along the plane. The clips and lead dust fall in a receptacle which insures a tidy performance of the sharpening process.

Real Meaning of "Boodle."

Late American dictionaries acknowledge "boodle" as a word. Dr. Murray quotes from an American paper of 1884: "Sins of war, 'soap,' and other synonyms for campaign boodle are familiar." There, however, "boodle" is explained as meaning only "stock-in-trade," kinship with the Dutch "boedel." A man's stock of business or household goods, being highly probable. Perhaps "boodle," meaning a crowd or pack, as in the phrase, "the whole boodle (or caboodle) of them," is the same word. In that sense "boodle" is found in the early seventeenth century. No doubt it is only a coincidence that there is an old Scotch word "boddle" or "boddle," meaning a two-penny piece, and derived from the name of the mint-master Bothwell.

Century Old Cartoon.

A cartoon from a papyrus in the British museum represents a lion and an ass playing at draughts, the "war game" of the period. This idea is continually used by cartoonists, and it is surprising to find it to be 3,000 years old. It has been suggested that there are only five hundred humorous stories, upon which all other stories



The War Game.

are based. It would seem as if the ideas for cartoons were also strictly limited, and that the cartoonists of the days of the Pharaohs had much the same ideas as those who to-day are dealing with modern warfare and modern political situations.

The Church Cats of Naples.

There exist in Naples cats which live entirely in churches. They are kept and fed by the authorities on purpose to eat the mice which infest all old buildings there. The animals may often be seen walking about among the congregation, or sitting gravely before the altar during time of mass.

CURIOSITIES OF THE SEA.

Showing How Oysters Attach Themselves to Foreign Objects.

The facility with which oysters attach themselves to leather is shown by the picture of a child's shoe very well covered. The oyster growing out of the bowl of an old clay pipe has the appearance of a puff of smoke just issuing and is a veritable bit of nature's sculpture accomplished beneath the sea. These are but a few of many interesting specimens of oyster-attachment dredged up from oyster beds, yet they give a complete demonstration of the readiness of this bivalve to attach itself to anything.



A Child's Shoe Covered With Oysters.



Oyster Fastened to a Pipe-Bowl, and show, besides, some of the curiosities that are to be found beneath the surface of the water.—Montreal Herald.

AN OLD SMOKER'S DREAMS.

Forbidden Tobacco, He Yet Enjoys It in His Sleep.

"It has been eighteen years since I was told to break loose from tobacco, as over-indulgence in smoking was about to knock me out," said S. J. Manson of Chicago. "From that day, though so dear a lover of the weed, I haven't put a cigar or pipe between my lips, and yet, strange as it may sound, on numerous occasions I find myself puffing out huge clouds of smoke drawn from the most fragrant Havanas that ever were given to solace mankind."

"These smokes, let it be understood, come in my dreams, but the enjoyment they confer is as solid and substantial as in the old days, when the indulgence was a reality. Curiously enough, too, the visions always present a group of friends. I can see them puffing away vigorously. I catch the aroma they blow forth; I hear their conversation as in the old days, and the whole atmosphere is of tobacco. Yet, despite these vivid pictures, awakening brings no desire to resume the ancient habit, and so I expect to continue dreaming of smoking to the end of the chapter without ever putting it in practice."

Origin of the Word "Tartar."

"Tartar" is a word which gives an illustration of etymology gone astray. The name "Tatar" (as it is correctly spelled) is really derived from a Turanian root meaning "to stretch," and hence "to draw the bow" or "to pitch tents." But when the hordes of Tartars burst upon eastern Europe from the Asiatic steppes in the thirteenth century the minds of students turned to the ninth chapter of Revelation. The tartar invasion was interpreted as a fulfillment of the prediction of the opening of the bottomless pit. A contemporary chronicler writes of "this detestable Satanic people issuing forth like demons let loose from Tartarus, so that they are fitly named Tartari." Thus the misconception took root.

Invalid's Teacup.



An invalid's teacup has a depression in the saucer in which a small cube of lighted charcoal may be placed. By this means the contents of the cup can be kept warm for some time. The cup is raised on feet to secure a circulation of air.

Singing Mice.

A resident of London writes as follows about singing mice: "We had never heard of their existence until a fortnight ago, when we arrived from the continent and went into lodgings in an old house just off Oxford circus. The first night we were awakened by loud singing, as a number of birds, and our first impression was that some one kept nightingales in cages. The next morning the landlady informed us they were singing mice we had heard, and she had read of them when her lodgers began to hear the min the walls. When we clapped our hands we could hear the mice running away in the walls, and when all was still they began again their concert. It was not squeaking or chirping, but sustained singing as of canaries in a cage."

Crab Trap of Bamboo.

A curious use of the bamboo in some islands of the Pacific is as a crab trap. The jointed bamboo is stuck into the ground. Each piece has a little bow half-way up, and a string set at tension to shoot off an arrow, passed through an aperture in the lower part of the cylinder. It is set at the mouth of crab holes and when the crab proceeds to climb up to the upper part of the tube a delicately set hook releases the broad arrow, which closes the lower aperture and imprisons the crab.